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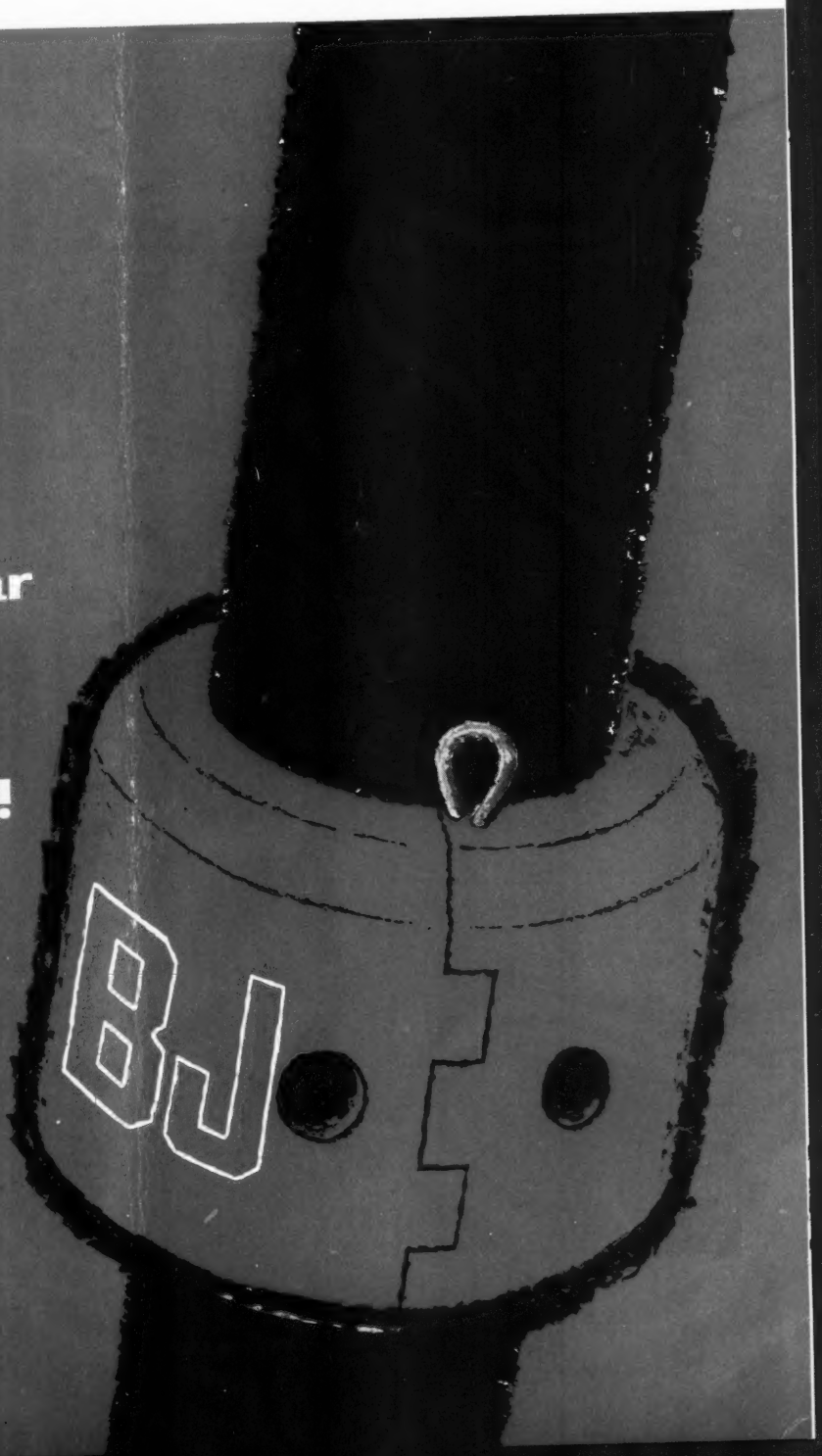

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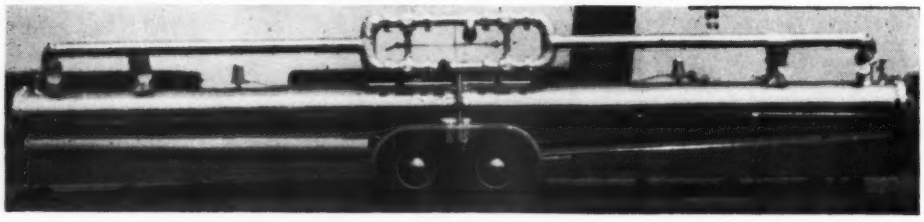

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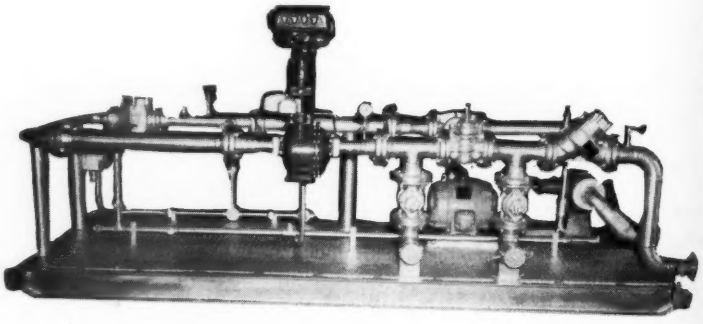

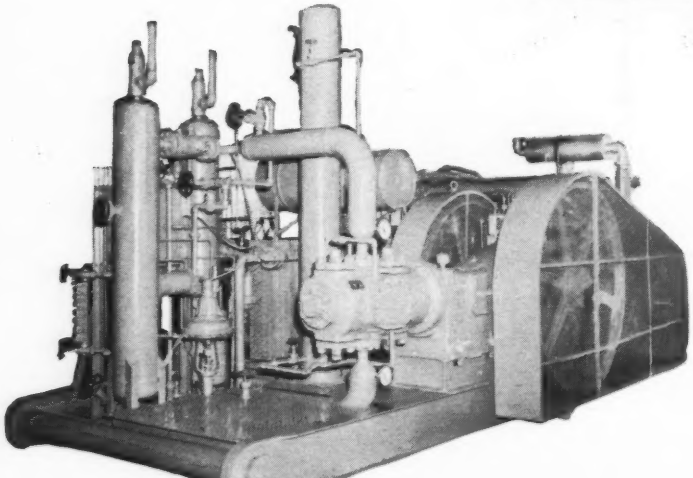

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Latest News About "The Big Squirt"

The water injection project in the Wilmington Field has already accomplished notable results, in

1—Increasing the current rate of oil recovery

2—Sharply increasing the estimated reserves in the field

3—Arresting or decelerating the subsidence, which was the cause of the initiation of the program.

These facts were disclosed by M. D. Hughes, Director of Petroleum and Subsidence Control Operations, Long Beach Harbor Department, in a talk before the SPE section of the AIME at the Petroleum Club of Long Beach at a luncheon on Tuesday, August 1.

As to the current rate of production, Hughes pointed out that the field production now runs about 75,000 barrels per day, which is about 17,000 barrels a day higher than it was when water injection started in a substantial manner. Additional oil produced so far as a result of water injection is 12,800,000 barrels.

In estimating the recoverable reserves in the field, it is now figured that these reserves have increased 440,000,000 barrels as a result of the program already under way and the additional water injection contemplated.

As to subsidence, Hughes stated that subsidence has stopped over much of the field, and that the rate has greatly decelerated where it has not yet stopped entirely. He exhibited a drawing which indicated the precise areas where subsidence had stopped and the varying lower rates of subsidence in the remaining portions of the field. He stated subsidence, due to pressure depletion in the oil zones, will be completely arrested by July 1, 1963.

The speaker reviewed the early operations, which showed that water injection could be profitably undertaken on a large scale.

These early projects included water flooding in Fault Block 5B starting in June, 1953, and in the tar zone in Fault Block 3 in November, 1954. Injection started in Fault Block 6 in 1956.

By May of 1958 the city had the tar and upper and lower Terminal Zones in Fault Block 4 under flood as well as the north and south flanks of 5B.

Dudley Hughes

Individual Fault Block Status

The procedure in each fault block with many companies represented is first to request all operators to sign a statement of intent to enter unitization. These statements of intent are later changed into a unit agreement.

In several of these fault blocks this whole arrangement involves very complicated negotiations and decisions. For example, there is usually a primary recovery committee, a secondary recovery committee, an operating committee, and perhaps others, all of whom are charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that in each fault block and in each producing zone there is an equitable division and determination, so that each producing company gets its fair share of the results of the water injection program and that the interests of each are protected.

This involves almost daily meetings of each committee in each fault block, and final decision may take two or three years to arrive at.

Up to this time the water injection program has been carried on or has been in preparation in Fault Blocks 1 through 6 south of Anaheim Street.

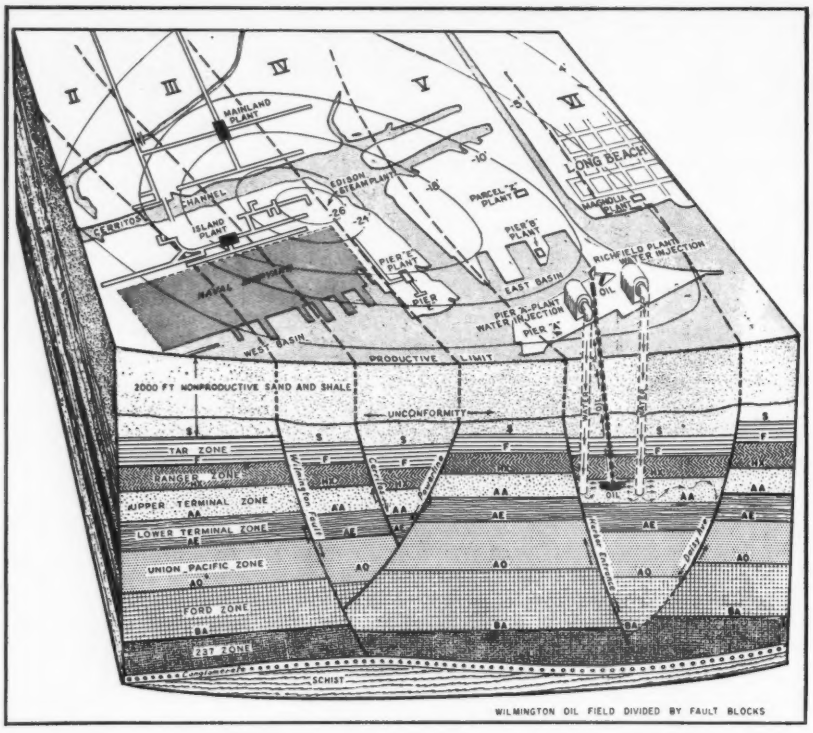
In Fault Block No. 1, Union Pacific and Atlantic Oil Co. are the leading operators, and a small area in this fault block is currently being flooded.

In Fault Blocks 2 and 3, unitization was completed more than a year ago, and the injection program is in full swing.

Fault Block 4 is on the verge of being unitized, and it is predicted that this will be completed within the next month or two.

Fault Block 5B, except for the Ranger zone, is city property and is now under flood, except for the tar zone.

Fault Block 6 comprises city lands, so it can be handled without unitiza-



WILMINGTON OIL FIELD DIVIDED BY FAULT BLOCKS

tion. The developed portion of the Ranger zone is under full-scale water injection.

Magnitude of Present Operation

Hughes stated that there are at present twelve water injection plants operating, of which eight are owned by the city and four by individual companies.

On June 30, 1961, there were 156 injection wells, and water was being pumped into the various formations at the rate of 418,000 barrels a day.

This rate of injection will be increased by 175,000 barrels a day when the Fault Block 4 unit agreement goes into effect.

Up to June 30, 1961, the total amount of water injected into the Wilmington Field was 357,000,000 barrels. It is estimated that a total of 268 injection wells and an injection rate of 950,000 barrels per day may eventually be required.

The total amount spent so far on plants and wells to implement this project approximates $17,000,000, including expenditures by the City of Long Beach and by individual operators.

It is estimated that under the water injection program the cost of oil production is increased by 30% over primary operations.

Next Moves Planned

Following the completion of the unitization agreement in Fault Block 4, expected momentarily, the next move indicated by Director Hughes will be the unitization of Fault Block 5 in the Upland area. All parties have now signed memorandums of intent to join in this project, and it is hoped to get this area under water flood before too many months have passed. Target date, December, 1962.

The Harbor Department is anxious to get the operators located north of Anaheim Street to unitize so that the whole field will be receiving the beneficial effects of the water injection program.

Some of the operators have not been ready to proceed as yet. Signal Oil & Gas Co. is said to be one of the important ones in this group. The reasons for this were not obtainable at press time, except that Signal officials said that they are cooperating in the general program in the Wilmington Field.

Reason for Initiation of Program

Subsidence is the cause of all this expensive and complicated activity. Getting progressively worse in the oil field area, it finally amounted to as much as 26 feet in the vicinity of the Southern California Edison Co. steam plant and Naval Shipyard, with a lesser amount grading out to the perimeter of the field.

Oil production was blamed by many people for causing the subsidence. The Navy threatened to remove the shipyard from the area if some remedial action were not taken. This would have been an economic blow to Long Beach. The Edison Company and others were forced to spend much money on protecting their plants from this menace of subsidence.

Finally, the State of California and the City of Long Beach took legislative and other action which permitted the water injection program to get under way.

Some Basic Facts

The Wilmington Field is of some 6800 surface acres, second largest in the nation. It has already produced over 850,000,000 barrels of oil since its discovery in 1936. It has seven major producing zones. These are broken up by five principal vertical planes of slippage, or faults, which have been referred to. Forty-two main pools and many lesser ones have been formed among the jumbled underground strata.

It is confidently stated by experts that this is the most complicated water injection or secondary recovery operation in the history of the oil industry, and some of the facts which have been brought out in this brief review of the status of the Wilmington Oil Field certainly lend weight to this expert opinion.

At least it makes it clear why progress sometimes has seemed slow. But progress has been made, as has been summarized in the opening paragraphs of this article.

California Oil World is confident that this progress will continue and that notable results will be achieved.

Chapter No. 926, Statutes of 1961

It is no longer necessary in the State of California to obtain a Corporation Commissioner's permit in the handling of oil and gas payment loans. This materially simplifies the handling of such loans.

This time- and money-saving legislation is the result of fine cooperation between the principal banks active in this field, the California Bankers Association, the office of the Corporation Commission and the legislature itself. All are to be highly commended.

UOP Submits Muffler to Pollution Control Board

Universal Oxidation Processes Inc. has submitted one of its Purzaust catalytic mufflers to the California Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board, according to M. P. Venema, board chairman of the parent organization, Universal Oil Products Co. of Des Plaines, Ill.

In his announcement, Venema said, "This is another step in the program to make Purzaust available to the California authorities for testing and final certification." Last February UOP submitted the first application for certification to be received by the state control board which included all required technical data.

Venema also announced installation of equipment for volume production of Purzaust has been completed at the Wascom, Texas, plant of another subsidiary company. The plant will go into full-scale production immediately on certification of Purzaust for installation on automobiles in California.

Important to the Purzaust program is the recent opening of Los Angeles laboratories by Universal Oxidation for continued research and testing of the catalytic muffler. New facilities at 526 East 12th Street are under direction of James R. Britt, Oxidation's vice president and general manager. They include a dynamometer and analytical equipment for tests of exhaust emission compositions, effects of engine cycling and other phases of automotive exhaust research.

The laboratory supplements continuing research on control of exhaust emissions which has been conducted in the UOP Des Plaines laboratories for more than four years, and will allow Universal Oxidation to obtain supplemental information as it may be required by the State Board during certification testing.

Universal Oxidation's administrative offices have also been relocated at the new address.

Computer-Calculated Fracturing by Dowell

The Dowell Division of the Dow Chemical Company has programmed a digital electronic computer using the formulas and data in prepared frac guides. The computer makes a complete investigation of proposed fracture treatments on a given well and indicates probable results, requiring only a few minutes to do what formerly took hours or days to do manually.

The computer output shows treatment costs, probable increases in production, and probable pay-out times for each treatment design. One fracturing fluid, one propping agent, four different injection rates and several different fluid volumes may be checked on one pass through the computer. If different propping agents or fluids are to be investigated, additional passes are made. For this information, the operator can select the treatment design best suited to his requirements.

According to Dowell, advantages are gained in more complete treatment investigations, more accurate calculations, more and better well data, and more reliable predictions.

More information may be obtained by writing the company, P. O. Box 536, Tulsa, Okla.

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Capital Co. Moves Oil & Gas Div. to Oakland

The Oil and Gas Division of Capital Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Transamerica Corporation, moved from Los Angeles to the First Western Building in Oakland on August 1, according to Edward F. Ryan, president.

Located in Los Angeles since 1937, the Oil and Gas Division will now join the head office of Capital Company in its ultramodern skyscraper, located at 14th and Broadway in Oakland, California. The 18-story building, completed in 1958, is owned and operated by Capital Company.

Thomas S. Minney heads up the Oil and Gas Division and is also a vice president and director of Capital Company. He has been with the firm for 30 years and returns to his native Oakland after 17 years of residence in Pasadena. Frank P. Cowdery, assistant secretary-treasurer, who has been in the Oil and Gas Division of Capital Company since 1956, will be Minney's assistant.

Thomas S. Minney

Ryan stated that an important consideration in moving the Oil and Gas Division to Northern California was the proximity of their extensive holdings of oil, gas and mineral rights in Glenn, Colusa, Contra Costa, Sacramento, Solano and Sutter Counties. This area is enjoying an unprecedented exploratory boom in the search for natural gas, and Capital Company is receiving substantial income from gas royalties in the Sacramento Valley. It also owns thousands of mineral acres which have not as yet been tested.

Although better known for its extensive real estate development activities and commercial holdings, Capital Company has oil, gas and mineral reservations representing various percentages of ownership and participation in nearly 400,000 acres located in the States of California, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington. It also has operating interests in 132 producing wells, located for the most part on land leased from others in California and Texas.

Reserve Oil & Gas In First Successful Out-of-State Venture

Reserve Oil and Gas Company announced recently the first successful completion of its out-of-state drilling program. The well, named the No. 1 Lies, is in Wyoming's Campbell County Powder River Basin.

Completed on July 15, the well is pumping 125 barrels per day of 40 gravity oil from Dakota sands of lower cretaceous age at a depth of 6985 feet. It is situated on Campbell County's Section 9-T49N-R69W and is the first successful southeast outstep to the discovery well of the Halverson Ranch field discovered in March of this year.

The joint venture includes 1/3 interests in well and production by Reserve and Porter Sesnon (both of San Francisco) and the MKM Exploration Company of Long Beach, California. MKM is operating the well.

No. 1 Lies is on a 240-acre farmout from Mobil Oil Company and is part of a 1961 exploratory drilling program by the three co-operators in Northeast Wyoming's Powder River Basin. Marketing arrangements are now being made for the 40 gravity crude, which will command a price of $2.86 a barrel.

A joint venture was also spudded July 17 on the first well of a proposed three-well program for its Orin Junction prospect in T31N-R70-71W in Converse County in the southern Powder River Basin. Some 10,400 acres are held here.

Brown Drilling Co. Makes Great Drilling Record

The seven-million-foot mark has been reached by Brown Drilling Co., Long Beach oil well drilling contracting firm, president Arthur J. Heiser announced recently.

The mark was set by Brown's Rig No. 6 as the company drilled its 1427th well, the McCormack-Williamson No. 9, for Standard Oil in the Thornton area. The well was spudded in on July 13th and the drill bit passed the 315-foot mark a few hours later to complete the drilling firm's seven millionth foot of hole.

Boots Lipscomb, Brown Drilling toolpusher, was in charge of the crew of the 650-ton rig, a super-powered portable with 142-foot Lee C. Moore mast. The rig was originally designed for use in Venezuela for depths of 10,000 to 15,000 feet.

Late in 1960 the rig was transported by a caravan of 39 trucks from Miami to Northern California in the longest rig move by truck in the history of the petroleum industry. The rig had been shipped by water from Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela, after the collapse of the oil industry there.

"Super-power" equipment on the National 110-rig consists of three Superior PDTS-8 diesels delivering a total of 2400 horsepower. Hydraulic power is supplied by two 700-horsepower National G-700 mud pumps and a National C-250.

Founded in 1937, Brown Drilling Co. has been very active in California, and recently, particularly active in the Northern California gas fields, with six rigs working. A complete field headquarters is maintained at Woodland, Calif.

In addition to California operations the company was in the past active in many foreign fields, including South and Central America, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand, France and Arabia. One firm subsidiary is now drilling in the ocean off Seal Beach, Calif., and an associated company, International Brown Drilling Corp., is active in Guatemala.

During 1960, Brown Drilling Co. rigs drilled wells which led to the discovery of four major new gas fields in the Northern California area. The firm drilled 59 wells during 1960 for a total of 374,380 feet.

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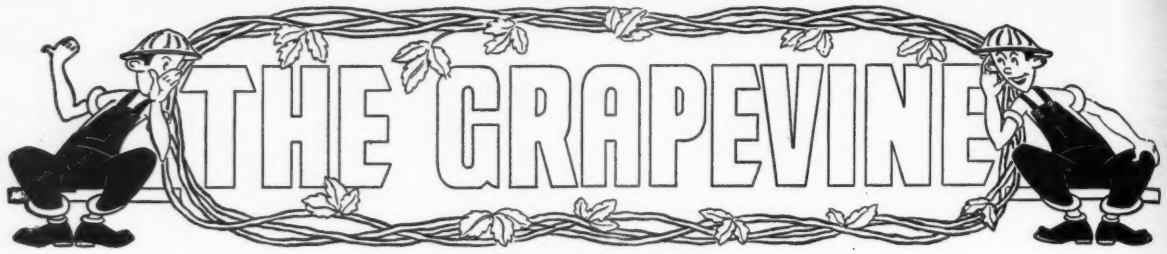

By RICHARD SNEDDON

To Sell You Must Tell

We are all salesmen or saleswomen, as the case may be, and it doesn't matter whether we are selling a product, a service, a recipe for barbecue sauce, or our own ability to perform a function. The success of the effort will depend largely on how clearly and convincingly we can convey our beliefs and enthusiasms to others. This is true when we use oral persuasion and is just as true when we go via the written word, as in publicity and advertising. It seems reasonably obvious, then, that the prime requisite of either speech or writing facility is familiarity with words, and one of the best ways in the world to expand your vocabulary is to stop being afraid of words and start having fun with them. When you don't know their meanings, run them down in the dictionary, and while you are about it, find out at the same time what you can about their origins. Try your hand at making new words; write short poems, read with a red pencil in your hand and underline unusual, clever, or humorous words and phrases; play scrabble; do cross-word puzzles; and you'll be surprised how much and how quickly you will add to your enjoyment of living.

Literary Screwballs

All of this is the result of sundry noontime breeze shootings at the Petroleum Club of Los Angeles with Olen Lane, Bob Eiche, Frank Wiegand, Bob Watkins, Earl Cater, Charlie Smith, Spike Oliphant, et al, and we thought it only fair to let other students of linguistics in on the deal. If you will kindly shut off that television, therefore, and pay attention, we'll be on our way: A long time ago we humans began using symbols for sounds so that we could "speak" to each other on paper, thus saving the wear and tear on our vocal cords and epiglottises. Ever since then the literary world has been liberally peopled with entertaining and often very ingenious beings who have enjoyed fattening their verbal reservoirs by simply clowning or juggling with words. The Greeks had characters called lipogrammatists, or letter droppers, from **lipo** — a prefix meaning "to lack," and **gramma**, "a letter." Some of these oddballs spent their whole lives writing books in which the first chapter had no alpha in it, the second had no beta, and so on all the way through the Greek alphabet. Early Roman writers did the same thing, omitting one letter in each chapter until they had used up the Latin alphabet. And one of the greatest writers of all time, that prolific fellow, Anonymous, has come up with a couple of amusing remedies for accidental lipogrammetry which we leave to tell their own stories.

Letter Droppers

They are both in the form of editorials by frustrated newspaper publishers. Says the first: "We are thorry to they that our compothing room was entered lath night by thome unknown thcoundrel who thtole every eth in the ethtablithment and thucceeded in making hith ethcape undetected. The motive of the mithcreant doubtleth wath revenge for thome thuppothed inthult. But it thall never be thaid that the petty thpite of any thmall thouled idiot hath weakened the power of the preth. In cathe the rathcal theeth thith editorial I beg to athure him that if he thinkth he can cripple uth by thtealing our etheth he underethtimateth our rethourcefulneth. Inthide of a week we will have three timeth ath many etheth ath he thtole and will be going full blatht again." The other began the publication of a new paper with an apology, somewhat as follows: "The type phounder phrom whom we bought our outphit phailed to supply us with any ephs or cays and it will be phour or phive weex bephore we can get any. We don't lique the loox of this stuff any better than our readers, but mistaix will happen in the best regulated phamilies and iph the substitute letters hold out we will ceep the Roccy Mountain Cyclone whirling along aphter a phashion. Although it loox comical, this is no joque; it is a serious aphair."

A Tennis Statistic

We shall deal further with literary screwballs, verbal jugglers, and vocabulary building in future issues, but we have had enough for the current session. Now, for the benefit of Henry Salvatori, Mort Kline, Jim West, Phil Magruder, Hershel Hyde, Pretz Hertel, Bob Roberts, Lee Spencer, and Max Lorimore, all devotees of tennis, we picked up an almost unbelievable statistic the other day. During the Wimbledon Tournament, which lasts two weeks and is perhaps the greatest event of its kind in the world, the players go through 900 dozen balls. That is 10,800! Of course, we know that the balls (3 per court) are changed every few games, but even so and despite an innate tendency to stolidity, we were knocked for the proverbial loop by this revelation. When as a boy we were the pride of the Kirkentilloch Tennis Club, we used the same ball for 10,800 games. And even then, although it was completely bald, had turned a nasty greyish black, and floated like a helium ballon, we really didn't discard it until it had been mutilated by some playful pooch or had been run over by a passing freight train.

We Visit with the Shrine Club

At the invitation of the eminent Mobil taxpert, Bob Plomert, Jr., we spent a recent evening at the Turf Club with members of the Petroleum Shrine Club, of which Bob is current prexy. When we first arrived, we recognized only a handful of the boys, but it wasn't long until we were seeing lots of old familiar fez-

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Guiberson superior quality rubber and special lead-alloy thimbles compress fully for a leak-proof seal. Setting is quick, easy and uncomplicated..may be set by wire line. Available in 5" through 7⅝" sizes for 2" or 2½" tubing with a full line of stingers and accessories. Ask your Guiberson representative for a recommended installation or write for full details.

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zes, if you will forgive a rerun of the oldest pun known to man. We were treated very kindly by this august assembly but, as their speaker, put on a very poor performance. Had intended to discuss petroleum words and their origins, but somehow the atmosphere didn't seem to be right for that so we launched into a spate of stories that were even older than the fez pun. This will teach the Petroleum Shriners to be a little more careful in future whom they invite to their meetings and will likely get Bob Plomert in the doghouse for not being more particular in his choice of speaker.

Taxpert Is Their Leader

Bob, incidentally, is one of the most feared gin rummy players on the West Coast. He knows more about melds and taxes than anyone we know, and we once wrote a bucolic poem in his honor. It goes thuswise: Ain't nuthin' arches people's backs like this here estimated tax. Hit's plain ridiculous, dadburn it, to take our dough afore we earn it. Others who came to the party were that perennially cheerful chap from McCullough Tool Co., Bill Wiley, Club secretary, who should have been a bass singer or a radio announcer. He has more resonance in his voice than did Dan Tobey or Chaliapin; Howard Daniels, the friendly Macconian who devotes himself assiduously to the welfare of one John McLeod, a contracting genius with a copious growth of heather between his toes and lots of lettuce in his garden; Rex Hensel, Shell Oil Company's California purchasing chief, one of our favorite people, and a high ranker nationally in the buying arts; Elmer Wycoff, purveyor of hollow cylindricals for National Tube, and easily (as he says) the best dominoist in these parts; and K. N. "Judge" Saatjian, the former Texaco purchasing biggie, busiest non-worker in town, and one of Tom Selser's lead hands in the Retired Oil Men's Club.

Among Those Present

Also noted were Jim Withers of Cameron Iron Works, whom we have known well and favorably for many years, still looking fit as a Stradivarius; Bill "Andy" Anderson, the peripatetic Pacific Perforating chap who is to be found everywhere and is active in more organizations than a college coed whose folks have a place on Lido Isle; Bill Allen, consultant (it is easy to pick out a consultant—he is better dressed and can take an extra hour for lunch); Martin Meeker, one of the more independent of the independents, and more successful of the successful; Frank Whiteley, as nearly as we remember a custodian of trust funds, and if we had thought for a minute he was also a distributor of them, we would have cultivated him something fierce; T. E. Carpenter of Asbury Transportation, a specialist in the art of moving people and things from here to there and sometimes back to here; three popular members of the 7600, to-wit, Otto Gillingham, barbecuist of great repute, accompanied by Joe Moore and Paul Trook; Bob House of Oil Operators, Inc., and a director of the Petroleum Shrine Club; Frank Wiegand, Chiksan's good will ambassador, and fine people by any measurement; and Bill Snowden of the Barnes & Delaney enterprises who sees that the Club auditors put the decimal in the right place.

Others on Hand

And, don't go away, there were more; for example, Jack Augsburger, the Tryad divot lofting whiz who thinks there is nothing like an occasional game of golf to keep a fellow in good shape for an occasional game of golf; Fred Maloney, one of Texaco's capable aides and first vice president of the Petroleum Shrine Club; Bob Medearis of United Supply Company, doing a nice stint job as chaplain of the Club; Jim Cochran, a pleasant lad from the K. L. Kellogg organization; Harry Hester, McCullough Tool Co. veep, recent past president of Nomads, probably now a regent; Ralph Huffines, well known and highly regarded purveyor of Reed Roller bits; Vern Parker, who draws plenty of suction with Superior Vacuum Trucks; Arch Kammerer, Rotary Oil Tool Company, and no doubt a member of the noted pioneer family of the same name; Hearn Paschall, Hercules Well Servicing Company, smooth quipster with an appropriate wisecrack for every occasion and a bodyguard in the person of Tartan McPeebles in case he should say the wrong thing; Edgar Puhler, Multicheck Instrument Company, expert in automatic measurements of infinite variety; Bob Smith of Benz Engineering, a likeable chap, but we had a friend once who hated all engineers because they never see a trout stream but they want to put it in a pipe; Jack Ritchie, Bender Machines, Inc., probably another Caledonian (wonder if he knows that Scotland is now importing more shatter-proof glass for the manufacture of engagement rings than at any other time in its history); and of more than ordinary importance, Bill Leveloff, host and proprietor of the Turf Club, which on this particular evening served a delightsome squab dinner; making it rather easy to understand why this is a favorite parking place for petroleum people.

And So On and On

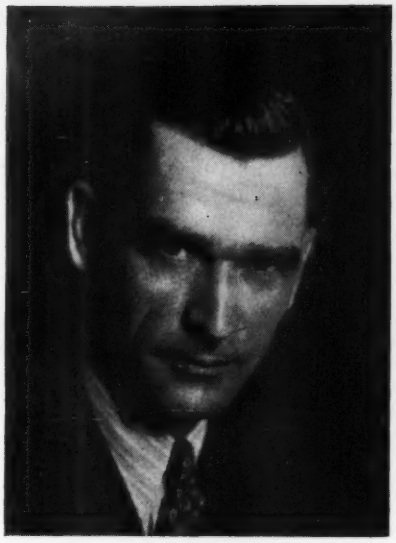
Also on hand for the festivities were Floyd Vaughn, a Halliburton discovery, one of the finest young men it has been our lot to meet—a good business head, always the gentleman, and not afraid to expend calories in a worthy cause; Tom Benbury, another propounder of the Fire Chief theory, who gives liberally of his time and talents to Texaco; and last but no means least, our good friend Harry Dahl, the inventive proprietor of California Specialties, Inc., and the lesser half of the "One Ton Dahls." This is a name that Harry and his lovely lady, Bert, acquired in Honolulu a few years ago when together they went down there and practically exterminated the marlin population of the Islands. He is the inventor of an electric reel that automatically winds in its own slack line, thus enabling many arthritics, spastics, paraplegics, and others who would normally be denied the excitement of big-game fishing, to get into the act and have a good time. If they are not familiar with the fishing career of the One Ton Dahls, from a rain barrel in Texas to the deeps of the South Pacific, the Shrine Club should book Harry for a future talk. And at this stage we would like to remark that although somewhat embarrassed by the futility of our own inept performance, we had a lively time at the Petroleum Shrine Club conventicle for which we are indebted to all the nobles, especially the grand, chief, invincible, indefatigable tax and gin rummy potentate, Bob Plomert, who was a generous and considerate host.

Doc Hayes Dies

In the passing of A. S. "Doc" Hayes, we, with a great many other oil people who knew him intimately, sustained a real personal loss. Doc was one of our close friends over a number of years and we found it easy to admire him for his fine qualities, particularly his complete honesty. There wasn't the faintest tinge of artificiality in his being. He had an excellent sense of humor, an extensive vocabulary, and a fundamental genuineness that couldn't be disguised. His familiarity with words and sense of humor were well demonstrated at Nineteener meetings. He was a long-time member of this exclusive organization, a past Big Shot, and self-appointed public defender. When any Nineteener was fined a dollar by the Big Shot for some misdemeanor, fancied or real, Doc invariably rose and made such an impassioned plea in his behalf that he drew a fine himself. He was also a pretty sharp golfer for a week-end addict, and we have noted back in the files of the California Oil World that he was in the news quite often as a high ranking contender in industry tournaments. With son, Sid, he won the father and son championship in 1934 and he is a past grand champion of the Nineteeners.

Some Background

Doc was a native of Chicago, Ill., but came to California while he was still young. He attended Throop College, which later became Cal Tech in Pasadena, and wound up his academic education at Stanford, whence after graduation he joined the Army and did his patriotic bit for Uncle Sam. He began his oil career as geologist with the old Pacific Oil Company in 1919 and three years later was functioning as petroleum engineer for General Petroleum Corporation. For a time he was employed by Kettleman North Dome Association, and then was hired by Cy Bell to manage Bell & Loffland's drilling operations. This was his introduction to contract drilling to which the remainder of his business life was devoted. He became vice president and general manager for Bell & Loffland and then, following the end of World War II, entered into partnership with Ray Sprague, the company's field manager, in an independent drilling company, Hayes



A. J. Hayes

& Sprague, Inc., of which he remained president until just prior to his death on June 15, 1961. He was a member of the Petroleum Club of Los Angeles, and we shall miss with genuine sorrow the little daily exchanges that we enjoyed for so many years. We extend our sincere sympathy to his widow, Lois; son, Sid; brother, Larry; and four grandchildren, Allan III, Laurie, John, and Kathleen.

Last Minute Stuff

By way of last minute roundup, we are pleased to note that Dick Taggioli is coming back soon to head up Humble's operations here. We also note that the oil and gas division of Capital Co. is moving to San Francisco, which takes away two of our good friends, Tom Minney and Buzz Cowdery. Floyd S. Bryant, noted Standard Oiler, more recently Assistant Secretary of Defense, is now executive vice president of Coro Foundation. Congratulations to Coro Foundation! Congratulations also to Ned Clark, recently elevated executive vice president of Shell Oil Company! And Shell Oiler, Rex Hensel, new president of the Mr. and Mrs. Club! The many friends of Jack Human will be interested to learn that he is now Southern California representative for Elizalde & Co., Ltd., makers of manila ropes since 1854, headquartered at Suite 330, 416 West 8th Street, Los Angeles. We seem to remember a few years ago that an Elizalde was Chairman of the Los Angeles Boxing Commission, and you know they call the boxing ring the "roped square." Could be a connection! We were real sorry to read in the Times that Homer Steiny's wife, a long-time school teacher and lecturer for local educational organizations, had passed away after a protracted illness. And just as we go to press comes the distressing news that Bill Butler, Union Oil Company's manager of field operations, is critically ill in the hospital following an automobile accident. Marilyn & Doug Graham are off on a fishing tournament in Kona, where they will represent the Avalon Tuna Club. They plan to go to Tahiti before jetting back home. Which is all for the moment. Hasta la vista!

P.L.G.S. Co. Applies For Pipe Line Certification

Approval to construct a 24-mile natural gas pipe line from Gaviota to Goleta in Santa Barbara County at a cost of more than $1,740,000 is being sought by Pacific Lighting Gas Supply Co.

The Los Angeles-based natural gas storage and transmission utility filed an application with the California Public Utilities Commission for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct and operate the line.

The proposed 16-inch-diameter transmission artery would take natural gas produced from wells offshore in the Gaviota area and move it to Goleta, either into P.L.G.S.'s Goleta underground storage field or for direct delivery to its distribution affiliates, Southern California and Southern Counties Gas Cos.

The proposed pipe line will handle gas purchased by P.L.G.S. from three oil companies which are operating offshore drilling wells on five different parcels in the Gaviota area. The companies are Standard Oil Co. of California, Phillips Petroleum Co. and Texaco Inc.

Money to build the proposed pipe line will come from internal funds, the P.L.G.S. application to the Public Utilities Commission showed.

Pending approval from the P.U.C., the gas company expects construction on the line to start about September 1, with the pipe line to be ready for operation by December 1.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS – WESTERN COMPANIES

PAULEY PETROLEUM, INC.

Mexico — Pauley's operations in Mexico have become of major importance in recent months and as present plans are implemented will be even more impressive, California Oil World learned from W. R. Pagen, executive vice president of Pauley.

The company has three contracts with Pemex to explore and drill for oil and gas:

1—In the Bay of Campeche, beneath the Gulf of Mexico.

2—In specified areas in the States of Tabasco and Vera Cruz.

3—In Northeast Mexico in areas in the States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas.

In the Bay of Campeche, the Santa Ana field was discovered in 1959. Subsequently storms damaged several wells and it was decided to install a self-contained platform from which 12 wells could be drilled and which would minimize the hazard of future storm damage.

This was done and the first well from the platform was spudded in October, 1960. Since that time five wells have been completed and the sixth is drilling.

Pemex is taking 6000 barrels of oil per day from the field, which represents the capacity of the present 4" pipe line.

A paralleling 8" line was completed in July, 1961, which increases the shipments to Pemex to about 12,000 barrels per day. The two lines will have a total capacity of 40,000 barrels per day, providing transportation facilities for future increased production.

One well at a time is being drilled from the platform, which can accommodate six more wells. About 45 days is required to complete a well.

At the present time an extension is being added to the platform from which 12 more wells can be drilled.

Two additional platforms are now being fabricated, each having a capacity of 16 wells. These platforms will be towed to the field in sections on barges and are expected to be in place, ready for operation, in October, 1961.

Pauley will then be able to drill three wells at a time.

Two exploratory rigs are at present operating in the Bay of Campeche searching for extensions to the Santa Ana field.

Serious consideration is being given to eventual installation of a fourth and fifth drilling platform.

Under the present contract between Pemex and Pauley, Pemex has agreed to take up to 25,000 barrels per day from this field at $2.20 per barrel for 31 degree gravity oil. From the present rate of progress it is apparent that Pauley will be delivering this amount before too many months have passed.

In Northeast Mexico three drilling rigs are operating continuously and this rate of activity may be increased soon.

In this area Texas Eastern is taking 50,000,000 cu. ft. of gas per day from Pauley at present. Due to increases in the reserves this amount is expected to step up to 64,000,000 cu. ft. per day shortly.

At present Pauley is also selling 1500 barrels of crude oil per day from this area to Pemex.

Jordan—Pauley had an interest in a concession covering about one-third of the country, which was on farm-out to Phillips Petroleum Co.

Exploratory activities uncovered nothing of importance, therefore work was abandoned and the concession cancelled.

Turkey—A little more than a year ago the company acquired six licenses in Turkey covering over 700,000 acres in the central and southern portions of the country, fairly close to discoveries made by Mobil and Shell.

Exploratory work is being carried on in these areas but no actual drilling has been done as yet.

Neutral Zone—Pauley Petroleum has a stock interest in American Independent Oil Company, which in turn has a one-half interest in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone. Daily average production here has been running well above the 60,000 barrels a day previously reported and still further increases are expected. American Independent also has an interest in the Iranian Oil Consortium.

NEW ARAMCO FIELD TO BE PRODUCED

Arabian American Oil Company (30% Standard of California) has disclosed that the Abu Hadriya oil field 160 kilometers northwest of Dhahran will be placed in production next year. Under a project budgeted at $2,350,000, initial production of 50,000 barrels a day is scheduled to be reached by October, 1962.

Abu Hadriya will be Aramco's seventh producing field. The others are Ghawar, Abqaiq, Dammam, Qatif, Khursaniyah and Safaniya.

The proposed installation will include a stabilizer as an integral part of the producing facilities. After two stages of separation to remove associated natural gas, the crude will flow directly to a heater and then into a stabilizer to reduce the hydrogen sulfide content of the oil to a low enough value to permit it to be sold without further processing. This will be the first integrated GOSP-stabilizer-pump station built by the company.

The plant will be located near the dome of the field, 36 miles southeast of Nariya and three and one-half miles north of the Qatif-Qaisumah line, to which it will be tied in with 18,000 feet of pipe line. The stabilized Abu Hadriya crude will be mixed with other Arab Export crude in the QQ line and pumped to Qaisumah, for Tapline.

According to present plans, seven wells will produce the first increment of crude from Abu Hadriya. The crude will come from the Arab A and B members, and the Mid-Jubaila and Hadriya zones.

The combination GOSP-stabilizer-pump station will consist of a high-pressure trap, test trap, 10,000-barrel spheroid, stabilizer column, heater, stabilizer bottoms, exchangers, diesel driver, shipping pump and diesel-driven generator.

Nearly all of the component units for the project are to be transferred from other Aramco facilities, where, because of changed and improved operating procedures, they are now surplus. The high-pressure trap, for example, will come from Abqaiq, and the column will be transported to Abu Hadriya from Dhahran.

OIL MARKETING IN NORWAY

Caltex (50% Standard of Calif.) through its subsidiary, Norsk Caltex, has been on the Norwegian scene and active in its many-sided industrial development for more than 30

years. Norway's economy each year demands a greater range and more abundant quantities of petroleum products. Norsk Caltex has grown to meet these needs and last year its employees were installed in the new and modern Caltex Building in Oslo.

Of Norway's 125,000 square miles, about 72% is covered by mountains and glaciers, 24% by forests and only 4% is farmland. The population, 3,500,000, is mainly concentrated in the southern half. Throughout the centuries, however, Norway has turned apparent disadvantages to good account. Mountains and glaciers have become the source of hydroelectric power. The forests and sea have provided her livelihood. Paper and pulp account for 20% of the value of the country's exports. Her merchant marine ranks third in the world. Her coastal fisheries rank fifth, and in whaling Norway has always ranked first.

Each of the thousands of coves and fjords is dotted with fishing vessels and pleasure boats of every description. From a network of warehouses along the coast, Caltex has been serving their need for fuels and special lubricants for more than a quarter of a century. The company provides about one-quarter of the lubricants used by the entire merchant fleet and at least half of those used by the whaling industry. In these harsh climatic conditions it is safe to say that petroleum products meet severe tests.

The Caltex salesman covering the territory north of the Arctic Circle has an exciting and adventurous life indeed. His route, from the Arctic Circle northward and then eastward, right to the Russian border, carries him through some of the most majestic scenery the world can offer. It is also a region of violent storms, where the temperature along the Coastal strip may be a bearable zero Centigrade, only to strike out inland in the teeth of a marrow-chilling 40 below.

His customers will be found among the busy fishing fleets, at the hydroelectric stations that generate 99% of Norway's own power production, at the state-owned Norwegian Iron Works at Mo-i-Rana, and at the huge iron-mining complex of A/S Sydvaranger near Kirkenes.

Traveling northward by one of the North Norwegian Steam-Ship Service coastwise steamers, he must plan his trip carefully and be ready to adjust to the weather's moods. Sometimes the sudden Arctic storms are so severe that the steamer must put into a safe harbor and wait them out. Sometimes the salesman is met by a motor launch out in the open sea.

Continuing on his northward course, the salesman will stop at the Lofoten Islands, where thousands of fishing boats bring in the catches of cod; at Hammerfest, the world's most northerly town; on past the steep headlands of the North Cape; and finally at Kirkenes and its iron mines and the fertile valley of the Pasvik River. Here his route ends and he turns homeward.

Compare the hazards of this job with that of the petroleum products salesman in Southern California, who only has to worry about freeway traffic.

On second thought, perhaps this makes it a stand-off.

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Smith Tool Co. Celebrates Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

Smith Tool Co., a division of Smith Industries International, Inc., is now observing its twenty-fifth year as one of the world's leading manufacturers of jet rock bits for the drilling industry. Originally established in 1936 as the H. C. Smith Oil Tool Co., Smith Tool Co. acquired its present name in 1959 after company stock was placed on the open market. The organization is headed by the executive officers of Smith Industries: Donald E. Graham, president; H. C. Smith, chairman of the board; Kenneth H. Swart, executive vice president and general manager; Arthur S. Marshall, vice president, sales; Robert L. Flynne, vice president, finance, and secretary-treasurer; Manuel L. McAlister, vice president, manufacturing; Robert F. Evans, vice president, engineering; H. M. Nelly, Jr., vice president; and Stanard R. Funsten, controller.

Left to right: Donald E. Graham, president; H. C. Smith, chairman of the board; Arthur S. Marshall, vice president, sales; Kenneth H. Swart, executive vice president and general manager.

The company's founder, H. C. Smith, already had many years of oil field equipment experience behind him when he organized the H. C. Smith Oil Tool Co. For it was in 1902 that he first started his own blacksmith shop in Whittier, California, and began at once to specialize in serving the needs of drillers in the Southern California fields around Whittier.

The engineering research and development that has been a continuing part of the company's regular program has led to many firsts during the past quarter of a century. Among these are such developments as the first long-tooth bit, the first 6-point hole opener with reamers above the bit, and the first all-forged 4-cutter cross-section bit with one-piece pin and forged cutter brace. In 1957 Smith Tool Co. introduced the first 3-cutter jet rock bit with threaded flow nozzles. This revolutionary new development ensures positively against loss of nozzles by providing an easier and completely foolproof method of replacing them, as well as by eliminating the possibility of excessive fluid erosion that might otherwise result in their loss.

Smith's most recent developments are the new C7 and C8 carbide insert-type rock bits that are already setting new records in drilling hard, abrasive formation. These new bits are the culmination of two years of intensive research and development conducted in line with Smith's continuing policy of thoroughly proving the design and performance of any product before making it available for regular field use.

Every phase of bit design, material selection, production, and inspection was re-evaluated in the light of the different operating conditions to which insert bits are subjected as against those for tooth-type bits. Special drilling machines and gaging equipment were developed to ensure consistent high quality and close tolerances. Pilot models were carefully tested in the laboratory and under actual field conditions. These were then analyzed for excessive wear, insert breakage or loss, and general condition. On the basis of these findings, further modifications and improvements were made and tests repeated until maximum dependability and performance were attained. Only then were these new tools introduced.

The individual activities of the various divisions illustrate the wide diversification being achieved by Smith Industries. Smith Tool Co., of course, continues to specialize in the development and manufacture of jet rock bits for the drilling industry. Barrenas de Mexico, located in Mexico City, is a division that serves the petroleum industry of Latin America with Smith rock bits. Smith Forge Co., in addition to performing forge services for the other divisions of the organization, also makes its services available to outside industries. The Bufnel Co., of Santa Fe Springs, California, manufactures steel gratings, metal floors and allied products. The fifth division, Smith Dynamics, specializes in the manufacture of electro-mechanical equipment and devices used by the aircraft, space and missile industries for both airborne and ground-support appliances.

According to Donald E. Graham, the next twenty-five years will see more dynamic changes in drilling techniques and equipment than during any similar period in the past. He feels confident that Smith Tool Co. will meet the challenge of the future by maintaining its position as a world leader in the development and manufacture of specialized drilling equipment.

Edward H. Shuler Advanced by Tidewater Oil Co.

The appointment of **Edward H. Shuler** as assistant Coastal District production manager for Tidewater Oil Company was announced by **F. W. Hertel,** Western Division production manager.

Prior to taking his new post at Tidewater's Ventura, Calif., office, Shuler was on special assignment in south Louisiana. He earlier served for three years as Tidewater's production manager at Regina, Sask., Canada.

Shuler, who joined Tidewater in 1954 as a senior petroleum engineer in the Los Angeles Basin, received a petroleum engineering degree from the University of Southern California in 1944 and a M.S. degree from USC in 1953.

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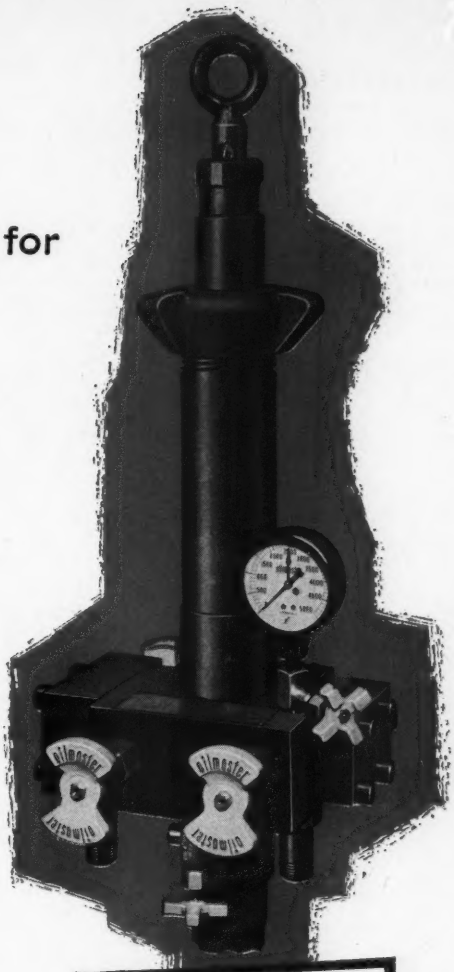

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of flow direction is designed-in through use of independent double seated valves. Dependable operation with minimum maintenance cost is assured by replaceable stainless steel valve seats and stems and pressure actuated teflon stem packing. The control block is free swiveling to ease installation at the well.

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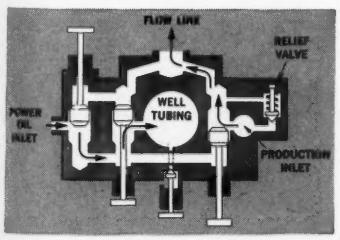
for the full story on Oilmaster Hydraulic Pumping Systems, see your local Oilmaster or distributor representative or write Fluid Packed Pump, Armco Steel Corporation, 9100 S. Norwalk Blvd., Los Nietos, Calif.



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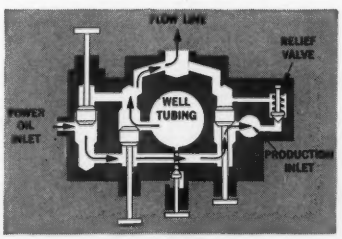
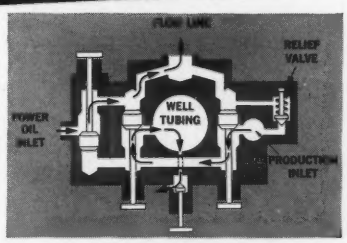


PUMP OUT



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WESTERN OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION TEACHERS' WORKSHOPS

The petroleum industry's continued interest in education was evidenced recently during two Western Oil and Gas Association-sponsored Teachers' Workshops held in June and July. Eighty-four teachers from junior colleges, high schools, junior high schools and primary schools participated in the one-week Workshops and, during that time, were introduced to every phase of the oil business by WOGA members.

This is the second year that the petroleum industry has invited teachers to attend such Workshops, held under the guidance of the Association's Public Relations Committee, and devoted to non-technical presentations of the place of the petroleum industry in the Southern California economy.

During the Workshops, teachers got a close look at the industry's operations in exploration, production, manufacturing, transportation, marketing, research and personnel.

The teachers, turned "students" for a week, heard discussions about oil exploration and production, donned "hard hats" and climbed up on a platform of a drilling rig to watch the crew in action at one company's location in the Santa Fe Springs area.

One day of the Workshop was spent visiting a refinery where teachers looked at refinery process equipment, got a first-hand view of a catalytic cracker in action and heard explanations of the chemistry of petroleum refining, the packaging and shipping of petroleum products, and heard a lecture on air pollution control and research.

Another Workshop activity included a tour of the Long Beach and Los Angeles Harbor areas where teachers were briefed on the functions of a marine terminal, learned about activities of the tanker fleet in petroleum operations and later were told of the role of pipelines in petroleum transportation. Teachers also examined a company's marketing facilities and received a comprehensive explanation of how the petroleum industry markets its products. They also heard talks on "how a service station is born" and a discussion on gasoline pricing.

During the latter part of the week, teachers toured a company's research center for a look at the important role research plays in a petroleum corporation. They visited product and process research and development laboratories, heard talks on gas chromatography and its application to petroleum, the role of the petroleum chemist in the industry and the part the petrochemical business plays in the industry.

Personnel problems, employee relations, employment opportunities in the petroleum industry and the role of teachers in preparing students for employment were discussed during the final day of the Workshop.

The last-day session was climaxed by a luncheon attended by members of the WOGA Board of Directors and the Public Relations Committee, who took this opportunity to meet with the teachers to discuss and review activities of the previous week.

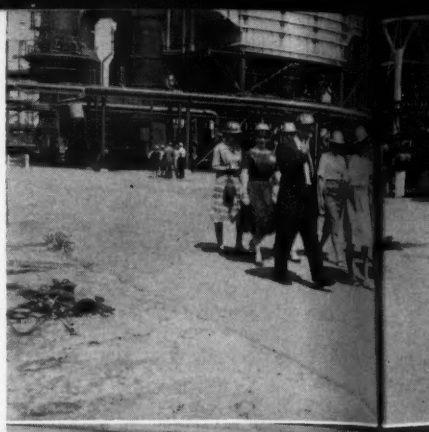
A talk by Russell H. Green, president of the Signal Oil and Gas Company and a member of the Association's Board of Directors, opened the June week meetings.

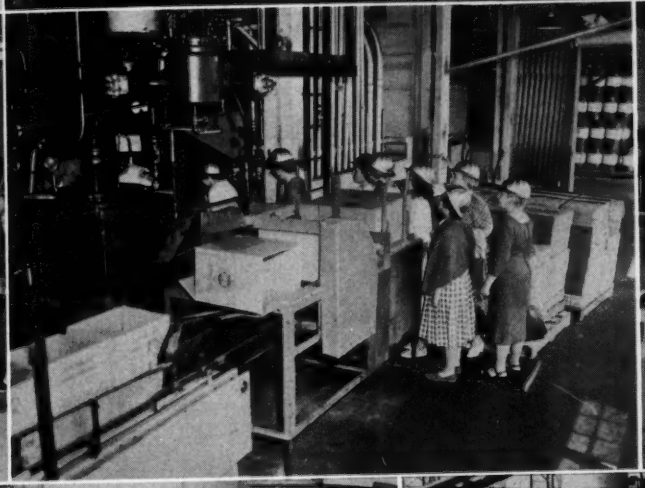
Howard Vesper, president of the Standard Oil Company of California, Western Operations, Inc., spoke at the final June luncheon.

R. R. Von Hagen, president, Lloyd Corporation, Ltd., opened the July Workshop and George F. Getty II, first vice president of WOGA and president of the Tidewater Oil Company, spoke at the final luncheon.

The executives expressed the industry's vital concern with education and of creating an awareness, through the teacher-student relationship, of the importance of maintaining and strengthening our free enterprise system. Proper communications between educators and business people, such as the industry-sponsored Workshops, is necessary to continue this system.

Rodney W. Rood, chairman of WOGA's Public Relations Committee, noted that one of the Board of Education Workshop leaders stated that each of the 84 teacher-participants contacts about 10,000 students during his teaching career so that a total of 840,000 students may become better informed about the petroleum industry as a direct result of the 1961 Workshops.





GOLF PRIZE WINNERS at the Annual Whing Ding Golf Tournament of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads, July 14, 1961. Left to right (back row) Jim Streger of B J Service, Inc.; Vic Fawcett of Lufkin Fdy. & Machine Co.; Joe Bergeron of Jet-Lube, Inc.; Bill Ball of Union Pacific Railroad; Francine Fay, Accordionist; Bill Wiley of McCullough Tool Co.; Carl Gates of Gates Drilling Co.; Truman Beeson of Specialty Sales Co.; O. M. Slosson of O. M. Slosson Co.; Don Kurth of The Texas Company; (front row) Lloyd Hill of National Supply Co.; Bob Cree of Gammaloy, Ltd.; Dutch Matter of Hillman-Kelley; George Winterburn of E. H. Edwards Co.; Tom Hammer of D & E; Sam Patterson of Signal Oil & Gas Co.; Bob Woodruff of Terminal Drilling Co.; Lee Boortz of Halliburton Co.

Annual Fall Barbecue of PPP Set for September 9

The annual fall barbecue of the PPP has been scheduled for Saturday, September 9, at Camp Comfort in Ventura. Some of the most successful barbecues have been held here, and the location has become even more popular because of its easy accessibility by the Ventura Freeway.

Floyd Vaughn, chairman of the arrangements committee, has announced that steaks will be prepared by the Petroleum Barbecue Associates under the expert guidance of Martin Mears, George Ruggels and "Chef" Fritz Huntsinger. The meal will be served at 5 o'clock, preceded by a social session which begins at 3:30. The thirst-quenching department is again under the faultless direction of Hugh Gribbin, and the welcoming committee will be headed by Ed Cleveland.

The use of buses for transportation has increased in popularity, and as usual one will take off from the Long Beach Petroleum Club (1:00 P.M.) and another from Francisco Street (behind the Statler Hotel) at 1:30. All in the southern area who wish to use the buses are asked to make their reservations in advance with Elmer Olsen, PPP secretary, of 1338 Sinaloa Drive, Glendale 7, or you can reach him by telephone at CItrus 6-3862. Sam Kelly is in charge of Bakersfield transportation, and the bus will depart from the Valley Warehouse, 30th and "M" Streets, at 11:30 A.M. There is no charge for bus transportation.

Long Beach PPP Luncheon Group Active

The PPP Luncheon Group in Long Beach has continued to be very active, and their gatherings on the third Wednesday of each month continue to attract an average of 120 members and guests. This year, under the direction of Floyd York, they have added to their importance as a valuable segment of the parent organization, and at the June meeting presented a $100 check to PPP president Doug Kingman for the Welfare Fund.

The Long Beach Luncheon Group has done a tremendous job under Andy Anderson in gathering items for the Library and Museum. Among most recent gifts have been models donated by Byron-Jackson, and an entire truckload of books by the Western Oil and Gas Association. Donations are being accepted from individuals, oil companies, supply companies and manufacturers. California Oil World has donated its bound volumes, dating back to the first issue in 1908.

DOOR PRIZE WINNERS at the Annual Whing Ding of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads, July 14, 1961. Left to right (back row), Tom Ashe of Eberly Travel Service; Jack Randall of Chiksan Company; Steve Crowley of L.B.O.D.; Norm Dietzel of Richfield Oil Co.; Bill Chastain of driltrol; Jack Havens of McCullough Tool Co.; (front row) Richard Severns of Baker Oil Tools, Inc.; Cliff De Vilbiss of Byron Jackson Tools, Inc.; G. O. Worley of Rocky Mountain Drilling Co.; John McClure of Wagner-Morehouse, Inc.; Lenn Books of Dunlap Oil Co.; B. L. Campbell of Rocky Mountain Drilling Co.; Jack Conners of Camay Drilling Company.

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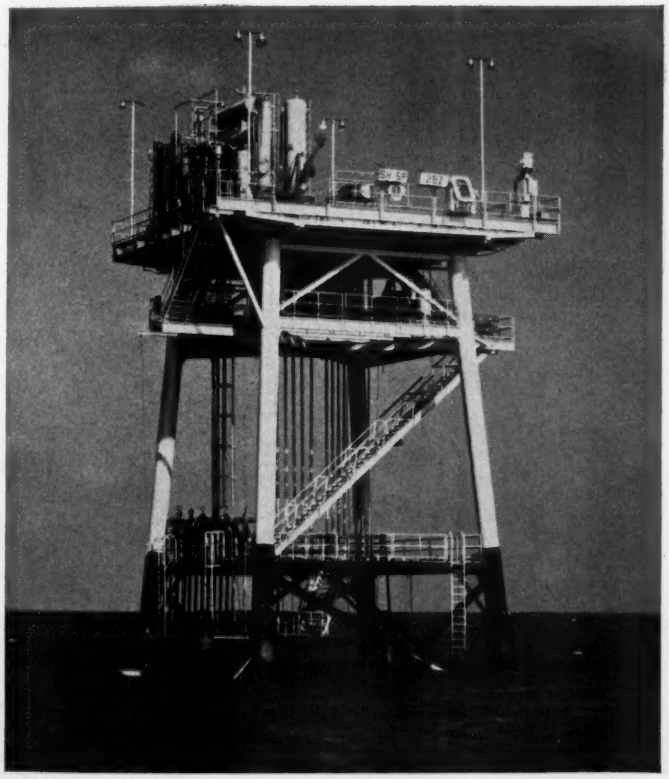

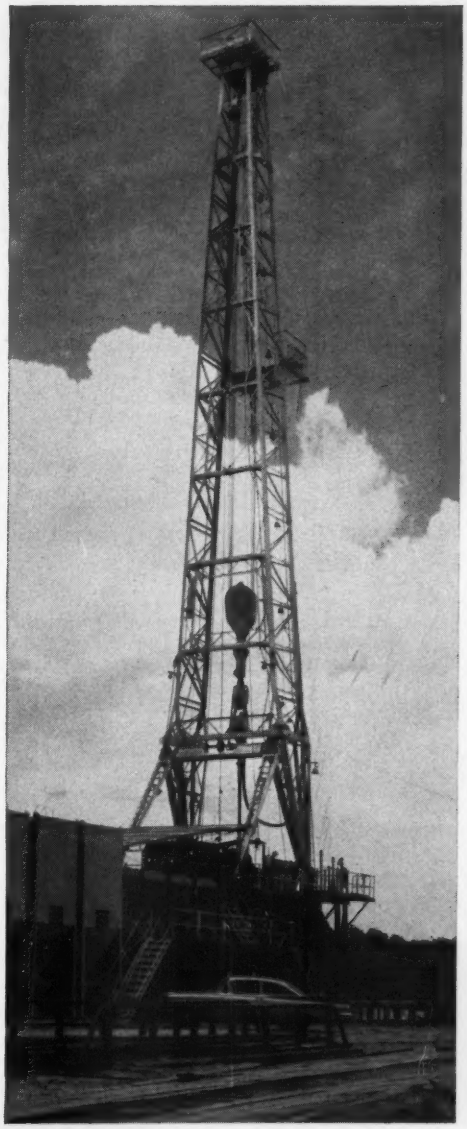

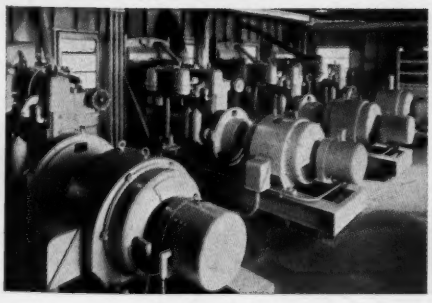

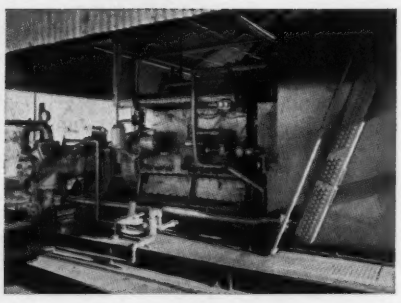

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Summary of District V Oil Industry Conditions May (and June Preliminary) 1961

By OIL PRODUCERS AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA

Highlights

Continuation of the high rate of imports of residual fuel marked operations of the District V industry in May, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

These imports, 78,000 b/d during May, had reached a total of 9,722,000 barrels by May 31, an average of 64,000 b/d for the five-month period. During the same period, total stocks of residual increased only 2,232,000 barrels, or 15,000 b/d.

Total Supply, Demand, and Stocks

Weekly figures for June indicate that total supply was 1,397,000 b/d, demand was 1,365,000 b/d, and stocks increased 32,000 b/d. This increase, 960,000 barrels for the month, would bring stocks to 117,940,000 barrels on June 30, compared with 117,657,000 on June 30, 1960. The year's increase was 283,000 barrels.

Crude Production, Imports, and Stocks

Preliminary figures for June indicate that crude production was 837,000 b/d, imports were 258,000 b/d, and stocks decreased 72,000 b/d. This decrease, 2,160,000 barrels for the month, would bring stocks to 29,016,000 barrels on June 30, compared with 33,693,000 on June 30, 1960. The year's decrease was 4,677,000 barrels.

Gasoline Supply, Demand, and Stocks

Preliminary figures for June indicate that gasoline supply was 590,000 b/d, demand was 603,000 b/d, and stocks decreased 13,000 b/d. This decrease, 390,000 barrels for the month, would bring stocks to 30,370,000 barrels on June 30, compared with 34,096,000 on June 30, 1960. The year's decrease was 3,726,000 barrels.

Distillate Fuel Supply, Demand, and Stocks

Weekly figures for June indicate that distillate supply was 209,000 b/d, demand was 195,000 b/d, and stocks increased 14,000 b/d. This increase, 420,000 barrels for the month, would bring stocks to 14,989,000 barrels on June 30, compared with 12,765,000 on June 30, 1960. The year's increase was 2,224,000 barrels.

Residual Fuel Supply, Demand, and Stocks

Preliminary figures indicate that residual fuel supply was 323,000 b/d, demand was 243,000 b/d, and stocks increased 80,000 b/d during June. This increase, 2,400,000 barrels for the month, would bring stocks to 19,083,000 barrels on June 30, compared with 13,092,000 on June 30, 1960. The year's increase was 5,991,000 barrels.

Natural Gas Supply, Consumption

Consumption of natural gas in California in May was 3,399,200 mcf per day. Out-of-state supply was 2,432,500 mcf per day; California supply was 966,700 mcf per day.

Standard Oil Co. Expands Research Facilities

Two new buildings designed to accommodate the Standard Oil Company of California's rapidly expanding research and development program are being constructed at Richmond by the company's subsidiary, California Research Corporation.

The two structures, which will add approximately $800,000 to Standard's investment in research facilities at Richmond, will house a new engineering services laboratory and pilot plants to be used in further development of Calresearch's recent refining advance, the Isocracking process.

A major part of the space inside the 82-foot-square, two-story services building will be occupied by a group of highly skilled glassblowers who use heat and lathes to fabricate intricate glass shapes and assemblies required for experimental work.

The single-story pilot plant building will be mounted on drilled, reinforced cast-concrete pilings, each 34 feet long. This unique construction was made necessary to avoid heavy vibration to surrounding equipment.

October is the target date for completion of the pilot plant building, with the services building set for occupancy two months later.

Global Marine Expands Activities; Aerojet Joins Union Oil in Ownership

Global Marine Exploration Company, a Union Oil Company of California subsidiary with headquarters in Los Angeles, has agreed to sell 400,000 shares of its treasury stock to Aerojet-General Corporation, it was announced recently by Robert F. Bauer, Global's president.

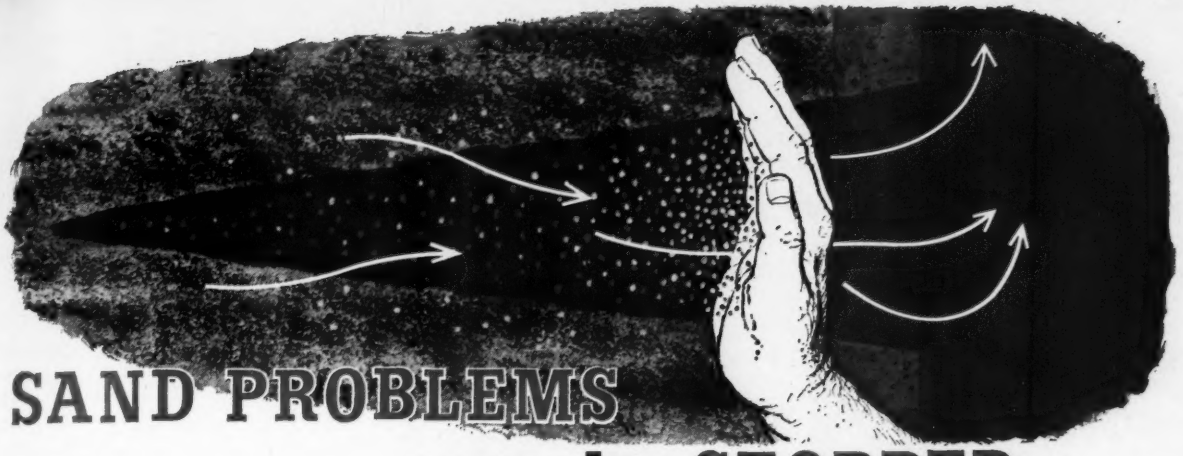
As a result of this sale, Aerojet-General and Union Oil will each have a 45% interest, with the remaining 10% held by key Global personnel.

Global Marine was organized to drill oil exploration core holes in the offshore area of California. After developing new exploratory and underwater drilling techniques, Global broadened into several other activities, including searching for various mineral deposits, salvage work, underwater storage of liquids and solids, and general underwater construction work.

Global gained world-wide recognition this year when it did the deep-sea drilling for the Mohole project of the National Science Foundation.

According to Bauer, Global Marine's operations will be divided into two units, one of which will be substantially in support of oil exploration which it has carried on in the past; the other will be devoted to general efforts in the field of oceanic exploration. In this area Global Marine will work closely with the recently organized Oceanic Division of Aerojet-General, an outgrowth of Aerojet's former Underwater and Anti-Submarine Warfare Divisions.

"For some time Aerojet scientists and engineers have been exploring the possibilities of launching extra-large space vehicles from the ocean, of applying various devices to the exploration of the ocean's floor and of tapping the ocean's depths for defense purposes," Dan A. Kimball, president of Aerojet-General, said. "We feel that the pioneering work done by Global Marine in certain areas of oceanic exploration will greatly increase our dual potential to discover and use the resources of the world's oceans for commercial purposes of great benefit to mankind."



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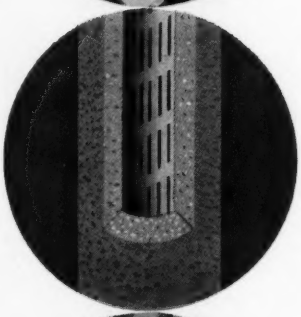

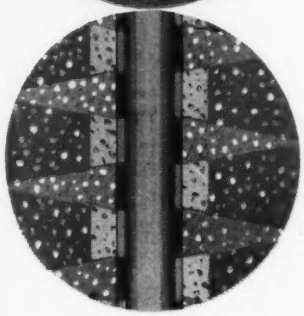

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NEW HALLIBURTON SANCON

. . . is a multiple-stage chemical consolidating treatment especially for new wells. SANCON binds loose sand grains into a strong — yet permeable — structure. Downtime for a SANCON treatment is held to a minimum since the sand consolidation gains most of its strength within 10 minutes after placement. SANCON is not temperature sensitive.

NEW HALLIBURTON SANSET

. . . is another consolidation process. SANSET employs a pre-mixed plastic solution placed in one or two stages and allowed to react in the formation. Downtime is dependent on well temperature.

HALLIBURTON SAND SCREEN

. . . is a pre-formed liner that is very effective in almost any sand producing formation — new and old wells alike. Sand Screen consists of a slotted mandrel and a bonded outer layer of chemically inert, consolidated sand. This sand layer acts as a natural deterrent against the movement of formation sand into the producing equipment.

HALLIBURTON FRACPAC

. . . employs fracturing equipment and methods to place specially selected pack sand into the formation. The bridging action set up by Fracpac sand helps control the unconsolidated formation sand.

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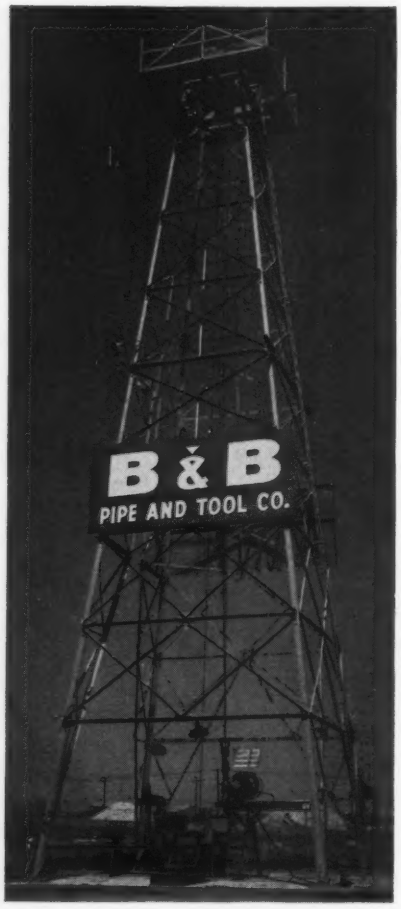

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Baker Oil Tools, Inc., Has Fine Earnings Record

Net income of Baker Oil Tools, Inc., for its third fiscal quarter ended June 30 increased 28 per cent over the like quarter a year ago on an 11 per cent gain in revenues, T. Sutter, president, announced.

"Favorable trends are continuing in July. Record earnings in excess of $2,500,000 are anticipated for the full fiscal year ending September 30, nearly a 10 per cent increase over the $2,280,765 earned in fiscal 1960," Mr. Sutter said. These totals equal about 77 cents and 70 cents, respectively, on the current 3,275,643 common shares outstanding. The number of shares will be increased by 4 per cent through payment of a stock dividend on August 25. "Revenues should closely approach $26 million, compared with $25,104,281 last year," Mr. Sutter estimated.

Earnings for the three months ended June 30, 1961, were $790,130, equal to 24 cents a share on the 3,275,643 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with $619,693, or 19 cents a share, on the same number of shares for the year earlier period. Revenues in the third quarter totaled $7,052,191, the best quarter in the company's history, compared with $6,357,524 for the corresponding period last year. June volume of $2,616,678 was the best month on record.

The nine months' net income was $1,928,394, or 59 cents a share. This compares with $1,893,670, or 58 cents a share, at the three-quarters mark of 1960. Revenues to June 30 were $19,294,551 as against $18,797,353 for the corresponding period last year.

"The strong showing which began in March has been particularly noteworthy in products for reworking of existing oil and gas wells, with upturns also noticeable in new well completions and the export trade," Mr. Sutter commented. "Recently introduced tool lines are making sizable contributions to volume."

New Engineering Report Available

A new engineering report, "The Sonic Oil Well Pump, Engineering Report No. 6-61," is now available from Johnston Testers of Houston, Texas, and Calgary, Alberta.

The 14-page brochure provides a detailed engineering description and evaluation of the Sonic Pump. In addition to 12 illustrations, the report includes (1) pump components and functions, (2) theory of operation, (3) design specifications, (4) installation procedure and layout, and (5) performance.

The report presents an evaluation of Sonic Pump operational mechanics as applied to normal and problem wells (sand, mud, paraffin, gypsum, corrosion, gas, volume). Case histories are incorporated to illustrate actual field performance under the most severe of problem well conditions.

Standard Oil Co. of Calif. Improved Water Sealant

A new method of reducing loss of life-giving irrigation water on drought-stricken western farmlands has been tried with encouraging results.

Standard Oil Company of California, through its subsidiary, California Research Corporation, has developed a high-performance, petroleum-based emulsion which seals the bottoms and sides of irrigation canals and ditches against water losses through seepage.

A recent demonstration conducted in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, showed an improvement of two-thirds or more in reducing water losses. Previous tests show the sealing compound is capable of cutting seepage in highly porous canals up to 90 per cent or better.

Unlike most other sealants, which can be applied only when canals and ditches are dry and out of use, the Standard of California compound uses the canal water itself as a carrier. The depth of the seal can be predetermined—a foot or deeper where open range laws permit occasional cross-traffic by cattle and wildlife, or shallower where the hazards of seal puncture are not as great a problem. The compound is capable of sealing itself, however.

Application takes only a few hours.

With the Western United States heading for another year in which water supplies are averaging 50 per cent or more below normal, the new Standard sealant may prove to be an important shot in the arm which restores much-needed vitality to parched western farmlands.

Field Development

LOS ANGELES BASIN

Salt Lake Well Redrills

Buttram Petroleum Corp. and Jade Oil Co. drilled to a total depth of 6395 feet on Metropolitan No. 2 and after running logs is plugging back to redrill. The operators will redrill and complete the well from a zone logged from 3100-3500 feet. Location of the test is on the northeast quarter of Section 21-1s-14w.

Aliso Canyon Test Abandoned

Hamilton and Sherman drilled to a total depth of 8218 feet on Orcutt No. 1 and after running logs plugged and abandoned the well. The outpost was located on the northeast quarter of Section 28-3n-16w about 1600 feet north of Aliso Canyon production.

Newhall-Potrero Outpost

Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co. is drilling below 4000 feet on N. L. & F. No. A-2, located on Section 33-4n-17w. The well is located slightly over one mile southwest of the Newhall-Potrero Field.

Orange County Wildcat Quit

Signal Oil & Gas Company, after deepening Gardenland No. 1 from 4544 feet to 5107 feet, plugged and reabandoned the well. Located on the northeast quarter of Section 26-3s-9w, 2½ miles west of Richfield Field production, the test was originally drilled and abandoned by The Termo Company.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

Sunray Wildcat

Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co. is grading roads and rig site for Springmann No. 82-26, to be drilled on the northeast quarter of Section 26-11n-20w. Nearest production to the location is 2000 feet northeast at Richfield Oil Corp.'s ROC-KCL No. 21-25, recently completed, flowing 285 b/d from the intervals 8220-8260 feet and 11095-11395 feet.

Tulare County Wildcat

Garner-Lange Oil Company is preparing to complete Bastian No. 10-1 from the perforated interval 915-925 feet. The well was drilled to a total depth of 1025 feet in Basement Complex and has 5½" casing cemented at 1022 feet. The wildcat is located on the northwest quarter of Section 23-22s-27e northwest of the Terra Bella area. A second test, Holve Community No. 1, located on the northwest quarter of Section 23-22s-27e, is drilling below 850 feet.

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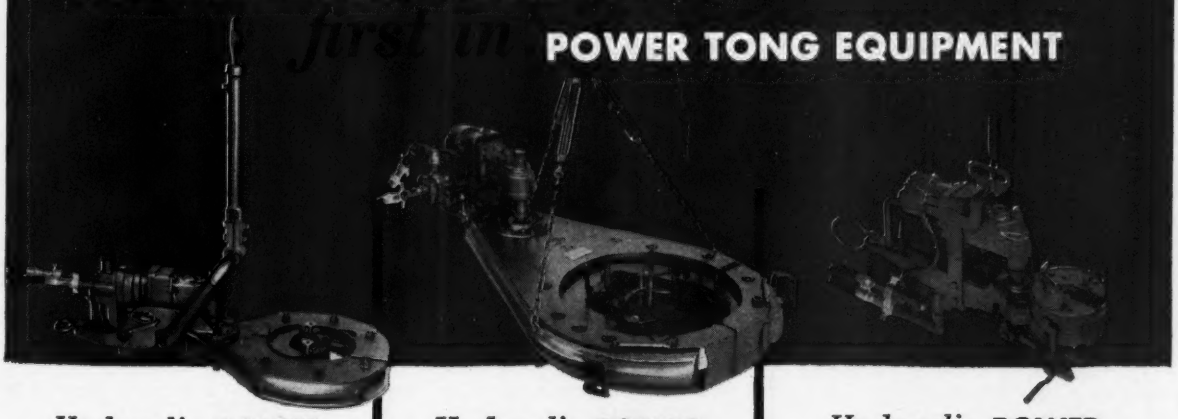

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Golden Bear Test Abandoned

Golden Bear Oil Company's The Mitchel Co. No. 84-8 logged barren sand in the Mulinia Zone, topped at 2650 feet, and drilled ahead to a total depth of 4000 feet before abandoning. Location of the test was between the Elk Hills and Buena Vista fields on the northeast quarter of Section 8-31s-23e.

Midway-Sunset Development

Standard Oil Company has staked location for 21 development wells in the field. Fifteen of the wells are located on Section 15-31s-22e, three on Section 31-12n-23w, one on Section 1-11n-24w, and two on Section 5-29s-28e.

Belgian Anticline Development

Shell Oil Company completed A.M.L. No. 13-17, located on the northwest quarter of Section 17-30s-21e, flowing 925 mcf per day gas through a 33/64" bean from a total depth of 3500 feet. 5½" casing is cemented at 3069 feet. Locations for three new wells have been staked on Section 17, and A.M.L. No. 16-16, located on Section 16-30s-21e, is drilling below 2000 feet.

Kern County Abandonment

Occidental Peteroleum Corp. drilled to a total depth of 10,874 feet on Mobil-KCL No. 15-28, and after sidewall sampling and running logs abandoned the well. The test was located in the Kernsumner area on the southwest quarter of Section 28-30s-28e, 2½ miles southwest of the Mountain View Field.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Gas Discovery for Shell

Shell Oil Company completed Cameron-Schohr No. 27-9 as a new pool discovery flowing 9000 mcf of gas per day through a 24/64" bean with a flow pressure of 2650 psi. Flow was from the perforated intervals 8492-8499, 8515-8542 and 8547-8561 feet. Total depth of the well is 9261 feet, with 4½" casing cemented at 8813 feet. Located in the Kirk area of Colusa County on the southwest quarter of Section 9-13n-1e, the discovery falls one mile northwest of the Kirk Gas Field.

Trico Oil & Gas Completion

Trico Oil & Gas Company completed Perry No. 1 flowing 15,000 mcf of gas per day from the Domengine perforations 4145-3966 feet. Flow was through a ¾" bean with a flow pressure of 600 psi and shut-in pressure of 1520 psi. An outpost test to the Los Medanos Gas Field, ½ mile southeast from production, the well was drilled to a total depth of 4405 feet and has 5½" casing cemented at 4294 feet.

Stockton Gas Test Abandoned

Kern County Land Company, Operator, drilled to a total depth of 8785 feet on KCY-Reserve-Podesta Unit No. 1 and after running logs plugged and abandoned the wildcat. The test was located on the southwest quarter of Section 4-2n-6e in San Joaquin County, six miles northwest of the town of Stockton.

Occidental Gas Test

Occidental Petroleum Corp. is moving in rotary to drill M. K. Jordan No. 1 on the northwest quarter of Section 18-7n-1w in Solano County. The wildcat is in the English Creek area about five miles south of the Pleasant Creek Gas Field.

Atlantic Gas Discovery

Atlantic Oil Company completed Epperson No. 1 flowing 7000 mcf of gas per day from the Upper Zone 5800-5858 feet and 1500 mcf of gas per day from the Lower Zone perforations 6020-6050, 6083-6097, 6100-6111 and 6117-6123 feet. Located on the southeast quarter of Section 19-15n-2e in Sutter County, the discovery was drilled to a total depth of 7150 feet and has 5½" casing cemented at 6460 feet.

Honolulu Wildcat

Honolulu Oil Corp. is grading rig site for West Larkins Unit A No. 1 to be drilled on the southwest quarter of Section 10-17n-2w in Colusa County. The rig site is in the West Larkin area, two miles west of the Compton Landing Gas Field, and will be a Forbes Zone test at about 7200 feet.

Contra Costa County Wildcat

Shell Oil Company is grading roads and rig site for Heidorn No. 2-4 located on the northeast quarter of Section 4-1n-2e. The test is in the Brentwod-Byron area, about 12 miles southeast of the Willow Pass Gas Field.

Sites Area Gas Test

Russell Cobb, Jr., of Tulsa, Oklahoma, has staked a location for Peterson No. 1 to be drilled on the southeast quarter of Section 3-18n-4w in Colusa County. The wildcat is in the Sites area, 20 miles southwest of the Willows-Beehive Bend Gas Field.

Gulf Gas Test

Gulf Oil Corp. of Calif. is preparing to drill S.S.J.D.D. No. 1, located on the northwest quarter of Section 4-10n-3e in Yolo County. Gulf's wildcat falls about four miles west of Buttes Gas & Oil Co.'s Natomas gas discovery and will be drilled to about 9000 feet.

Sutter County Wildcat

Atlantic Oil Company is drilling below 1000 feet on Jiusti No. 1, located on the northeast quarter of Section 17-14n-2e. The well will be a 7000-foot test and is about five miles east of the Grimes Gas Field.

Union Wildcat Gas Test

Union Oil Company of Calif. is drilling below 5000 feet on Sinclear No. 1, located on the southwest quarter of Section 5-5s-9e in Stanislaus County. The test is nine miles northwest of the town of Turlock and will be drilled to about 9000 feet. Approximately 300 feet to the southeast, The Superior Oil Company drilled and abandoned Sinclear Community No. 1 at a total depth of 4154 feet in 1946.

Buttes Outpost Completion

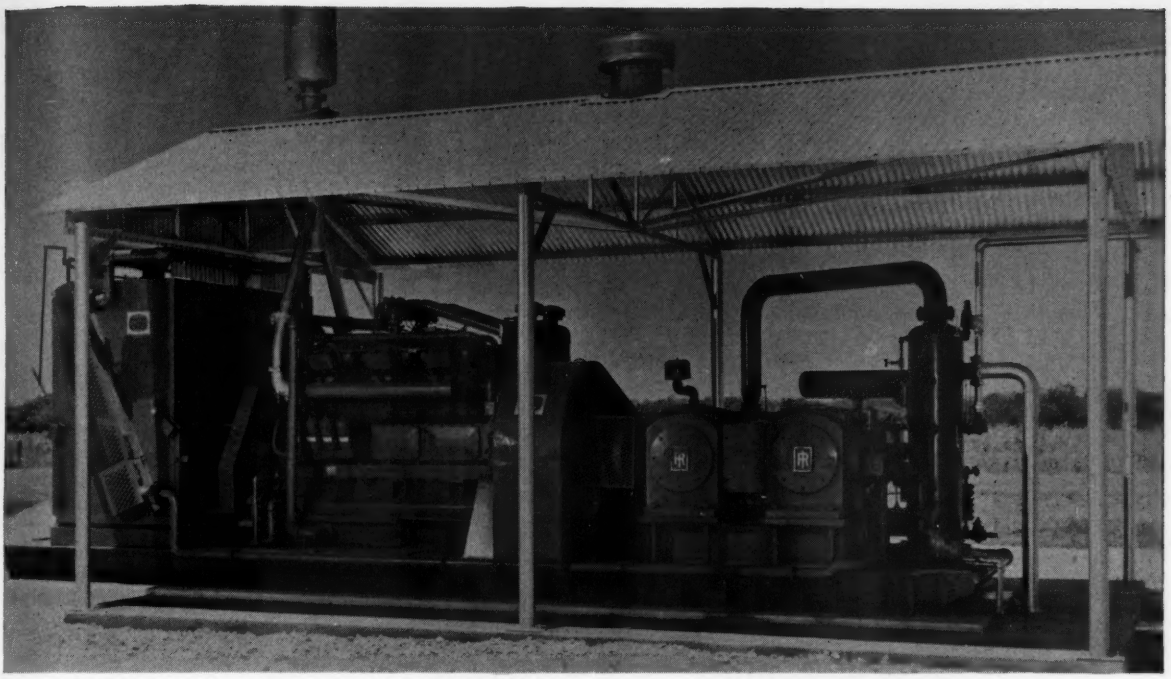
Buttes Gas & Oil Company completed Buttes Community No. 19 flowing 3870 mcf of gas per day through a ⅜" bean from three perforated intervals within 3963-4162 feet. Total depth of the well is 4471 feet with 5½" casing cemented on bottom. Location of the outpost is on the southeast quarter of Section 33-16n-1e in Sutter County.

Rinde Gas Test

Rinde Oil Company is ready to spud Sparling No. 1, located on the southeast quarter of Section 3-17n-1w in Colusa County. The wildcat is in the Wild Goose area and will be an F Zone test at about 7200 feet, with the same sands found in recent discoveries at Marysville-Buttes and the Grimes area as the objective.

Sesnon Gas Completion

Porter Sesnon et al completed Sesnon-Vernalis Unit One No. 68-15 flowing 5000 mcf of gas per day through variable beans. Located on the southeast quarter of Section 15-3s-6e in the Vernalis Gas Field, the completion was drilled to a total depth of 4256 feet and cemented 4½" casing on bottom.



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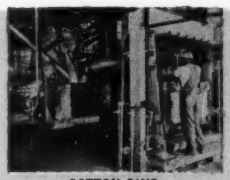
WATER WELLS

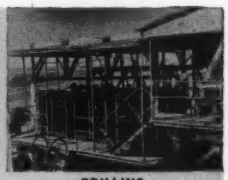
NO CAPITAL INVESTMENT, NO INSTALLATION COST, NO MAINTENANCE

No power matches the economy of SECO LONG-RUN GAS ENGINES! You use the fuel right under your feet, part of your everyday production. Or run these engines from any gas distribution pipeline.



COTTON GINS

FIELD GENERATORS



DRILLING

Total expense, including *monthly leasing fee, installation, and complete maintenance,* costs only 5 to 8 mils per HP/hr!—*40% cheaper than your present electric bill!* Further, you save the investment in capital equipment and eliminate all need for maintenance crews and equipment attention. SECO furnishes this service as part of its lease agreement.

OUTRIGHT PURCHASE—If you prefer to own your engines outright, power costs drop to 4 to 6 mils per HP/hr.; 50% cheaper than electricity!

WHATEVER YOUR POWER NEEDS—Call SECO for full data on gas engine leasing or purchase. Handy SECO offices in principal oil producing areas insure efficient installation service and regular maintenance with trained crews. *Here is a proven way to cut operating costs with complete dependability plus many other advantages!*

Heavy-duty "CAT"® gas engines can be supplied on lease or purchase in power ranges from 150 to 500 H.P. for any application requirement. SECO also supplies M-M gas engines from 10 H.P. to 100 H.P. continuous.

PIPE LINE PUMPING

Write for cost comparison data showing savings of SECO engines vs. your present power system!

SHRIMPTON MANUFACTURING & SUPPLY CO., INC.
Sales & Service

SECO SERVICE COMPANY, INC.
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COASTAL AREA

Arroyo Grande Test

Luard Corporation is grading rig site for Luard-Keenan-Spinks No. 1 to be drilled on the southwest quarter of Section 5-32s-13e in San Luis Obispo County. The location falls in the Oak Park area of the Arroyo Grande Field.

Offshore Test Suspended

Standard Oil Company, after testing, has suspended operations on Standard-Humble-Gaviota State No. 101 at a total depth of 7912 feet and a redrilled depth of 6787 feet. The well is located on projected Section 10-4n-32w, offshore from Gaviota in Santa Barbara County. In projected Section 13-4n-32w, Standard is drilling below 1500 feet on S.H.G.S. No. 201.

San Mateo County Wildcat

Neaves Petroleum Developments is grading rig site for Neaves-Tichenor No. 1 to be drilled on the northeast quarter of Section 21-7s-4w. The test is in the La Honda area and is about 2000 feet northeast from production. In the same area, the company has also staked location for Turnbow No. 1 on the northwest quarter of Section 28-7s-4w.

Sonoma County Wildcat

C. H. Chamberlain of Santa Rosa, California, is grading location for Mangel No. 3 to be drilled on the northeast quarter of Section 24-4n-7w. The test falls five miles south of the Petaluma Field.

King City Completion

Pennant Operating Company completed Beach, Church & Bell-Doud No. 2-32 pumping 25 b/d of 16 gravity oil with a cut of 0.3 per cent. The well is a westerly offset to production. Located on the southwest quarter of Section 32-20s-8e in Monterey County, the completion was drilled to a total depth of 2040 feet and cemented 7" casing at 1885 feet.

Pauley Wildcat Redrilling

Pauley Petroleum, Inc.'s Pauley-Gila No. 1 drilled to a total depth of 6417 feet and after running electric log plugged back to 1000 feet and will redrill the upper portion of the hole. Location of the test is on the northeast quarter of Section 4-4n-30w in Santa Barbara County, about 3000 feet east of the Capitan Field.

Cuarta Offshore

Texaco Inc. drilled to a total depth of 7668 feet on State 2206.1 No. 9, located on projected Section 11-4n-33w, and is completing the well. In the same section, Texaco is preparing to drill State 2206.1 No. 10 approximately 2400 feet north and 1100 feet west from the southeast corner.

OTHER AREAS

Alaska

Standard Oil Company of Calif.-Richfield Oil Corp. completed three wells in the Swanson River Field flowing at a maximum efficiency rate. Total daily production from the three wells was 2200 barrels. SCU No. 41-8 located on Section 8-7n-9w was completed at a total depth of 10,820 feet flowing 700 b/d of 37.8 gravity oil with a cut of 0.1 per cent from the perforations 10250-10600 feet. In Section 9-7n-9w, SCU No. 21-9 flowing 750 b/d of 36.9 gravity oil cutting 0.1 per cent from a plugged depth of 10,700 feet and a total depth of 10,745 feet. Also in Section 9, SCU No. 23-9 flowed 750 b/d of 35 gravity oil cutting 0.1 per cent from a total depth of 10,750 feet.

Arizona

Eastern Petroleum Company has staked locations for two helium gas tests along U. S. Highway No. 66 in Apache County. Santa Fe No. 4 will be drilled on Section 19-20n-28e and Santa Fe No. 5 on Section 9-19n-28e.

Crest Oil Company also has a location in the same area, Santa Fe No. 5, on Section 26-20n-27e.

Montana

Texaco Inc. has staked location for NP-G No. 1, a Dawson County wildcat test located on the southwest quarter of Section 17-16n-54w. The well is in the Woodrow area and will test the Red River at about 9800 feet.

Montalban Oils is drilling below 1500 feet on R. Johnson et al No. 1, located on the northwest quarter of Section 7-27n-2w in Pondera County. A deep test of the immediate area, the well will test the Cambrian at 4500 feet and is 3½ miles northwest of the Sunburst Field.

Sumatra Oil Company has staked location for Aldrich No. 1 on the northeast quarter of Section 10-7n-55e in Carter County. The wildcat is in the Boyes area and will be a 4800-foot Morrison test.

New Mexico

Roy Owen of Farmington is grading roads and rig site for Donella No. 1 to be drilled on the southeast quarter of Section 3-29n-15w in San Juan County. Location of the wildcat falls 3½ miles northwest of the Cha Cha Field production and will test the Gallup at about 4700 feet.

Utah

The Superior Oil Company has staked a location for Horseshoe Canyon Unit Well No. 32-33 on the northeast quarter of Section 33-27s-16e in northeastern Wayne County. The test falls in the northwestern portion of the Paradox Basin and will test the Devonian at about 5500 feet.

Kern County Land Company has staked location for crescent Creek No. 1 on the southeast quarter of Section 27-31s-11e. Located in the eastern part of Garfield County, about 50 miles west of the Lisbon Field, the wildcat will be a Mississippian test at about 7000 feet.

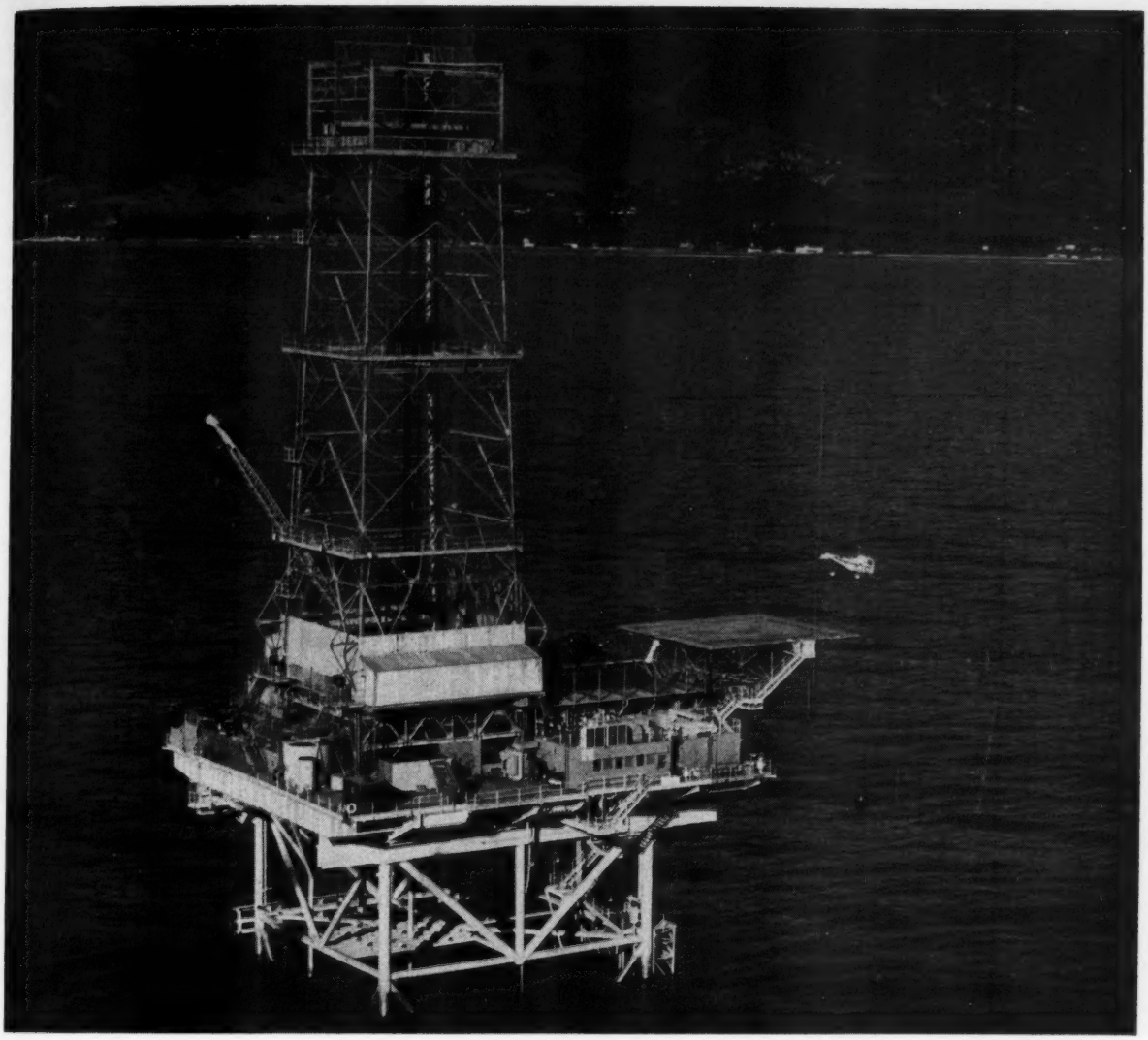
Lion Oil Co. completed its San Juan County discovery, Clark No. 1, pumping 100 b/d oil with a cut of 7 per cent from the perforated interval 5906-5928 feet. Top of the Ismay was logged at 5894 feet. Located on the northeast quarter of Section 28-38s-22e in the Paradox Basin, about 10 miles north of the Bluff Bench Field, the discovery was drilled to a total depth of 6118 feet and cemented 4½" casing at 6108 feet.

Pure Oil Company is drilling below 10,200 feet on USA-Big Indian No. 1, its San Juan County wildcat. Three drill stem tests on the well, located on the northeast quarter of Section 33-29s-24e in the North Lisbon area, indicate a Mississippian discovery. From the interval 10020-9959 feet flow was 4250 mcf of gas and a spray of condensate. From 10020-10079 feet the flow was 2250 mcf of gas and a flow of 3050 mcf of gas from the interval 10079-10139 feet.

Wyoming

Signal Drilling & Exploration Co. and Robert E. Eckles have announced plans to drill a 11,000-foot Frontier test about three miles north of the South Crazy Woman Field in the western portion of the Powder River Basin.

National Cooperative Refinery Association is drilling its third test on the Wallace Creek Unit in Natrona County. Unit No. 3, a Muddy test, is located on the southeast quarter of Section 15-34n-87w and is drilling below 2000 feet.



The all-electric oil rig goes to sea

Two miles off the California coast, near Santa Barbara, a man-made platform known as "Hazel" stands in 100 feet of ocean. On it, crews drill for oil. Their equipment is all-electric.

This is the Summerland oil rig developed by Standard Oil Company of California and Humble Oil and Refining Company. It was designed to drill up to twenty-five wells from the same site, two at a time. It is powered from shore by a two-mile 16 kv underwater cable.

Economical and dependable power

Electricity was selected to power this rig for two reasons. First, economy. Maintenance is handled by only one man working only three hours a week. And there is no need to haul fuel from shore—no expensive storage tanks to build in the ocean.

Second, dependability. Fewer moving parts reduce the chance of breakdown and require less maintenance. Equipment operates around the clock.

The Summerland rig is an outstanding example of the advantages of electric oil well equipment. Whatever, or wherever, your power problems may be, find how easily they can be solved by inexpensive, dependable electricity. Just call your local Edison office. One of our power consultants will be glad to review the details with you.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Edison COMPANY

THIS LAUGH

OFF!!

Out of curiosity a farmer had grown a crop of flax and had a tablecloth made of linen. Some time later he bragged about it to a woman guest at dinner. "I grew this tablecloth myself."

"Did you really?" she exclaimed. "How did you manage it?"

The farmer lowered his voice mysteriously. "If you promise to keep the secret, I'll tell you."

The guest promised.

"Well," proceeded the farmer, "I planted a napkin."

The young woman in an upper Pullman berth attracted the attention of the man in the lower berth.

"Will you get me a blanket?" she demurely requested. "I'm cold."

"Are you married?" the man asked.

"No, I'm not married," the girl replied.

"How would you like to pretend you were married?" he inquired.

"Oh! I think that would be fun!"

"Then go get your own blanket!"

The new recruit was finding his first day of training very rugged. Having puffed through the obstacle course to the last lap, he fell in getting over the last hurdle. The officer in charge, noticing the man on the ground, asked what was the matter.

"My leg, sir," groaned the man. "I think I broke it on that last hurdle."

"Well, then, don't waste time just lying there — do pushups till the medics get here."

The hardest tumble a man can take is to fall over his own bluff.

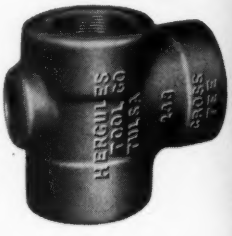
When boys are old enough to get interested in girls, grime doesn't pay.

Wife: "All men are fools."

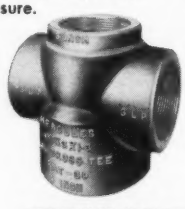
Hubby: "Yes, dear, we were made that way so all you girls wouldn't have to be old maids."

One of the unmarried girls in our office came in early one morning recently and began passing out cigars and candy, both with blue ribbons. Somewhat puzzled and more than a little surprised, we asked the occasion. Proudly she displayed the solitaire on her third finger, left hand, and announced: "It's a boy—six feet tall and 187 pounds."

HERCULES UPSET PUMPING AND FLOWING TEES
Produced from malleable iron with 55,000 psi tensile strength and with an operational rating of 3,000 psi test; 1,500 psi working pressure.



HERCULES CROSS TEES
Made from malleable iron with 55,000 psi tensile strength. These Tees have an operational rating of 4,000 psi test and 2,000 psi working pressure.



HERCULES SPECIAL CROSS TEES
Designed especially to allow adaptation of wider range of thread connections to meet each customer's requirements.

HERCULES TEES

Hercules produces a versatile line of Tees in a wide range of API pipe sizes and threads, in stock for immediate shipment. For general service, Hercules Tees are constructed from malleable iron. For service on wells with corrosion or electrolytic conditions, Hercules Tees are available from other test-proven metals.

HERCULES (DS) DUAL STRING PUMPING TEES
Hercules DS steel pumping Tees were designed primarily for use on dual string pumping wells having minimum center-to-center distances of 3 3¾₄". This Tee may be screwed onto one string of tubing without contacting the other string. Constructed of pressure cast steel and hydrostatically tested to 5,000 psi.

Write for data on pipe sizes and threads of all Hercules Tees

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